

**Revision of the genera *Thaumaglossa* REDTENBACHER, 1867 and *Pseudothaumaglossa* PIC, 1918 (Coleoptera: Dermestidae: Megatomini) from Neotropical region**

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**ABSTRACT.** *Thaumaglossa chapadana* sp. n. from Brazil are described, illustrated and compared with related species. The genus *Pseudothaumaglossa* PIC, 1918 is redescribed, firstly illustrated and synonymized with the genus *Thaumaglossa* REDTENBACHER, 1867 (= *Pseudothaumaglossa* PIC, 1918 syn. n.). Type species *Pseudothaumaglossa anthrenoides* PIC, 1918 is newly transferred to the genus *Thaumaglossa* REDTENBACHER, 1867 as *Thaumaglossa anthrenoides* (PIC, 1918) comb. n.

**KEY WORDS:** taxonomy, new species, new combination, new synonym, Coleoptera, Dermestidae, *Thaumaglossa*, *Pseudothaumaglossa*, Brazil.

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## INTRODUCTION

The genus *Thaumaglossa* REDTENBACHER, 1867 contains 42 species and subspecies worldwide, the genus *Pseudothaumaglossa* PIC, 1918 contains one species worldwide (HÁVA 2003, 2006). From Brazil the genus *Thaumaglossa* REDTENBACHER, 1867 was mentioned only according to larva and pupa of unnamed species (COSTA, VANIN & CASARI-CHEN 1988). The genus *Pseudothaumaglossa* PIC, 1918 is originally described from Brazil.

In material from Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania studied recently we have found specimen representing one new species and its description is given below.

Locality labels are cited in the original version. Separate labels are indicated by slashes (\). Authors' remarks are placed in square brackets [ ].

#### MATERIAL AND METHODS

Locality labels are cited in the original version. Separate labels are indicated by slashes (\). Remarks of the authors' are found in square brackets [ ].

Acronyms:

BL - body length (measured from anterior margin of the head to the apex of the elytra).

BW - body width (measured between two anterolateral humeral calli).

PL - pronotum length (measured from the top of the anterior margin to scutellum).

PW - pronotum width (measured between the two posterior angles of pronotum).

SL - sternites length (measured from the anterior margin to the apex of posterior margin).

SW - sternites width (measured between two lateral margins in the anterior part of sternites).

AFL - antennal fossa length (measured along the antennal fossa).

LMP - length of lateral margin of pronotum (measured as a distance between inferior part of pronotum and exterior angle).

All measurements are given in millimeters. The morphological structures were observed under phase contrast microscope Nikon Eclipse E 600 with drawing attachment in transparent light in glycerin. All morphological structures were put into plastic micro vials with glycerin under proper specimens. Photos were taken with the camera Nikon Coolpix 4500.

#### RESULTS

##### *Thaumaglossa* REDTENBACHER, 1867

= *Pseudothaumaglossa* PIC, 1918:1 **syn. n.**

##### *Thaumaglossa anthrenoides* (PIC, 1918) **comb. n.**

(Figs 1-2, 6, 8-11)

*Pseudothaumaglossa anthrenoides* PIC, 1918:1.

*Thaumaglossa* sp.: COSTA, VANIN & CASARI-CHEN 1988:169.

### Original description

“*Pseudothaumaglossa* n. gen. Latus et brevis; pygidio prominulo; thorace lateraliter infra excavato; antennis brevibus, articulo ultimo maximo, valde transverso et infra prolongato. Voisin de *Thaumaglossa* Redt. Et très distinct, à première vue, par la particulière structure du dernier article des antennes, celui-ci est transversal, un peu échancré en avant pour la réception de l’article précédent, prolongé inférieurement, cultriforme sur sa portion antérieure.”

“*Pseudothaumaglossa anthrenoides* n. sp. Subovatus, nitidus, minute griseo pubescens, niger, antennis, pedibus, abdomine pygidioque rufis; thorace minute et sparse punctato, postice ad scutellum oblique sulcatulo; elytris dense rugoso-punctatis. Long. 4 mill. Brésil: Tijuca.”

### Type material

Holotype (male): “Bresil, Tijuca (Rio) [Rio Grande do Norte, 5°43’S 35°41’W], 12.1884, E. Gounelle [lgt.]” [small white printed label] \ “Type” [small yellowish-brown handwritten label] \ “*Pseudothaumaglossa* ng. *Anthrenoides* Pic” [white handwritten label]. Holotype deposited in coll. M. Pic (Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris). Type specimens were labelled with new printed labels bearing the text as follows: HOLOTYPE *Pseudothaumaglossa anthrenoides* Pic [red printed] \ *Thaumaglossa anthrenoides* (Pic) comb. n., J. HÁVA design. 2005 [white printed].

### Other material

Brazil, Sao Paulo, Itú (Fazenda Pau-d’alho) [23°16’S 47°19’W, 50 km NW of Sao Paulo], 25.ii.1983, S.A. Casari-Chen lgt., 1 male, 1 pupa (male), 1 larvae, (all in alcohol), J. Háva det. 2005. Deposited in Museu de Zoologia da Universidade de Sao Paulo, Brazil.

### Larva and pupa

Precise description of larval and pupal stages published by COSTA, VANIN & CASARI-CHEN (1988).

### Redescription

Male: Body (BL: 3.6 mm, BW: 2.1 mm), strongly convex, ovate, widest at humeri, dark brown, almost black on dorsal surface; antennae brown, trochanter and femur with black-brown coloration, tibia and tarsus light-brown; body covered with black pubescence which might seem to be grey in transparent light. Antennae 11-segmented with characteristic morphology: the last (11-th) segment leaf-shaped, covered densely with light-brown, erect pubescence (Fig. 6). The remaining segments of antenna narrow and oblate. Antenna occupies the whole cavity of antennal fossa. Antennal fossa completely open along the whole length of lateral margin of the pronotum (hypomeron), occupying all of hypomeron, deeply excavated, floor of fossa microscopically punctate. Pronotum and elytra dark brown

almost black, gently but densely punctated, covered with black pubescence (Fig. 1). Scutellum visible. Prosternum intensely punctate on disc, without impunctate median line. Mesosternal disc with punctation as that on the prosternum. Abdominal sternites brown with golden-yellow pubescence (Fig. 2). Male genitalia as in Fig. 8. Paramers (lateral lobes) broad with curved apex, covered with numerous short setae (Fig. 8). Aedeagus wide (at the basal part), slightly curved with the apex straight (Fig. 9). Ninth abdominal sternit spatula-like with few long setae on top (Fig. 10). Ninth abdominal tergite as in figure 11. Pygidium brown, tergites 1-4 darker than pygidium. Female unknown.

***Thaumaglossa chapadana* sp. n.**

(Figs 3-5, 7)

**Type material**

Holotype (female): "Brazil, Chapada, Acc.No.2966" \ "Oct." \ *Thaumaglossa* sp.?, det. R. S. Beal. Holotype deposited in Carnegie Museum of Natural History, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, USA. Type specimen were labelled with red, printed label bearing text as follows: "HOLOTYPE *Thaumaglossa chapadana* J. HÁVA & M. KADEJ det. 2005".

**Description**

Female: Body (BL: 3.4 mm, BW: 2.3 mm), strongly convex, ovate, widest at humeri, brown on dorsal and ventral surface; antennae and legs brown; body covered with black pubescence which might seem to be grey in transparent light. All margins of pronotum, elytrae, scutellum, prosternum, mesosternum and sternites with dark brown border coloration. Antennae 11-segmented, covered with light-brown, erect pubescence (Fig. 7). Antenna occupies only part of the cavity of antennal fossa (AFL: 0.6). Antennal fossa completely open along the whole length of lateral margin of the pronotum (hypomerion), occupying all of hypomerion except for small part at antero-lateral angle, deeply exavated, floor of fossa microscopically punctate (LMP: 0.75). Pronotum (PL: 0.8; PW: 2.1) and elytra orange-red, gently punctate, covered with black pubescence. On the elytra visible dark brown concaved spots, which create longitudinal line (Fig. 3). Scutellum small but visible. Prosternum shallowly punctate on disc, without impunctate median line. Mesosternal disc with punctation as that on the prosternum. Abdominal sternites brown with golden-yellow pubescence (Fig. 4). Tergites 1-4 and pygidium brown. Spermateca as in Fig. 5. Male unknown.

**Differential diagnosis**

The new species visually similar to *T. libochoras* Beal, 1952:171 (USA: Arizona), but differs from it by the structure of antennae. From other presented Brazilian species it differs by the orange-reddish colour of cuticle.

### Etymology

Named according to the type locality.

### Key to the species of *Thaumaglossa* of Neotropical region

- 1(2) body black (abdomen orange-red); terminal antennal segment of male very large,  
narrow and long .....*T. anthrenoides* (PIC)  
2(1) body orange-red; terminal segment of female small circular (male unknown)  
.....*T. chapadana* sp. n.

### List to the species of *Thaumaglossa* of Neotropical region

*Thaumaglossa* REDTENBACHER, 1867  
= *Pseudothaumaglossa* PIC, 1918 syn. n.

<i>Thaumaglossa anthrenoides</i> (PIC, 1918) comb. n.	Brazil: Tijuca, Sao Paulo
= <i>Pseudothaumaglossa anthrenoides</i> PIC, 1918	
<i>Thaumaglossa chapadana</i> sp. n.	Brazil: Chapada

### Acknowledgements

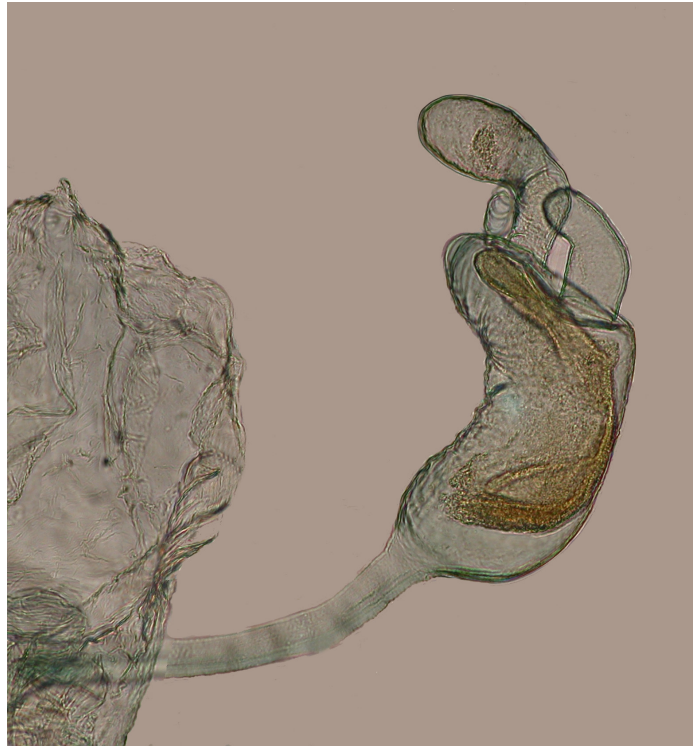
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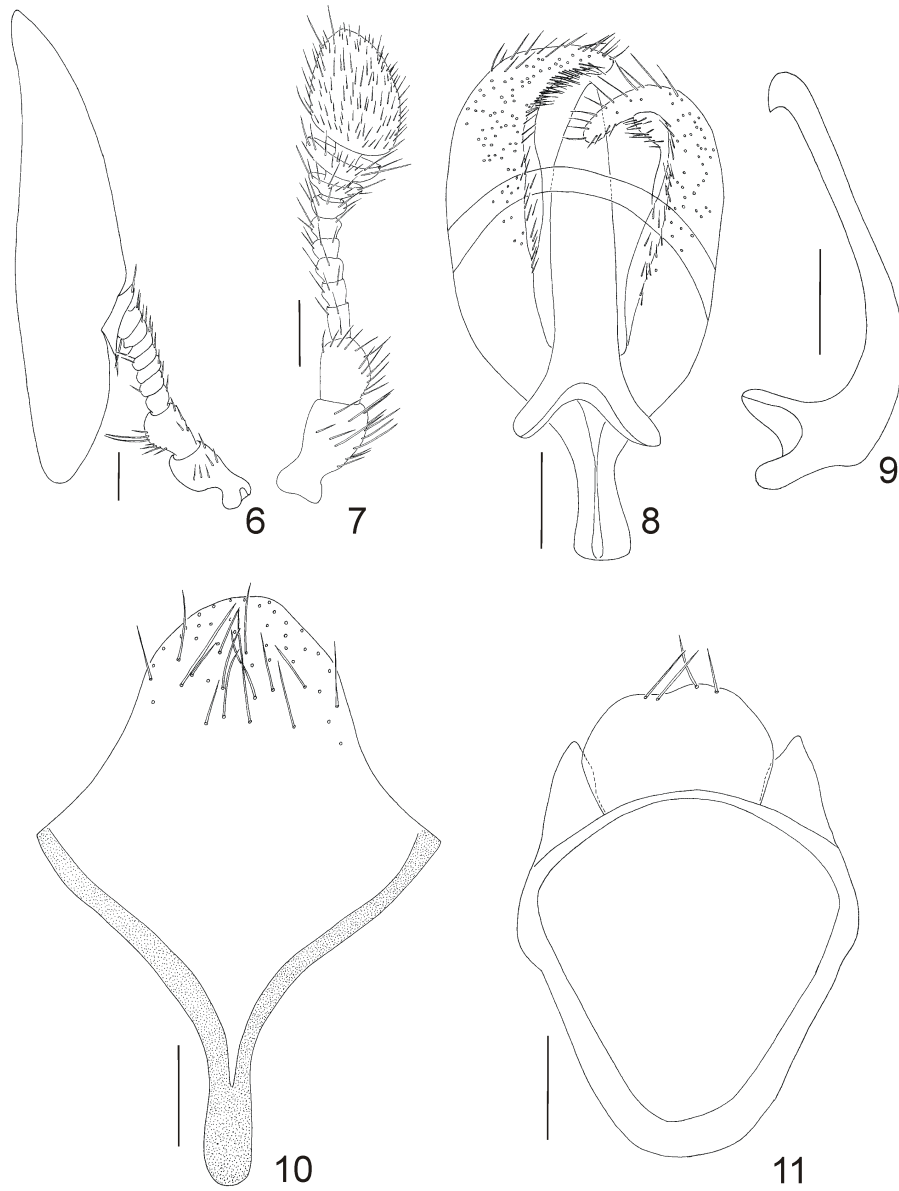
**Figs 1-2.** Habitus of *T. anthrenoides* (Pic, 1918) comb. n.: 1- dorsum, 2 – venter.



**Figs 3-4.** Habitus of *T. chapadana* sp. n.: 3 – dorsum, 4 – venter



**Fig 5.** Habitus of *T. chapadana* sp. n.: spermateca



**Figs 6-11.** Fig 6, 8-11. *T. anthrenoides* (Pic, 1918): 6 – antenna (male), 8 – genitalia, 9 – aedeagus (lateral), 10 – ninth abdominal sternite, 11 – tenth abdominal tergite. Scale bar: 0.1 mm. Fig. 7. *T. chapadana* sp. n.: antenna (female). Scale bar: 0.1 mm.



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